SUPPLEMENT TO THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

MONDAY *Auguſt* 26, 1765. [NUMB. 1598.]

CHARLES-TOWN, Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, at the Printing-Office, in BROAD-STREET.

Where Advertiſements and Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in,—all kinds of Printing-Work done, with Accuracy and Diſpatch,—and Leaſe and Releaſes, and all other ſorts of Blanks ſold.

The following political pieces, from the North-American papers, may ſerve to ſhew, how the people reliſh being taxed in the new *mode, without their conſent.*

New-York Gazette.

ENTINEL. No. 19.

a tide in the affairs of men,
taken at the flood, leads on to FREEDOM!
t,——all the voyage of their life
ound in ſhallows and in SLAVERY.
ſuch a full ſea are we now afloat,
nd we muſt take the current when it ſerves,
r loſe our ventures. SHAKESPEAR.

It is indeed amazing, that any man, who thinks at all of the public, ſhould be indifferent about it; it is more amazing, that any man, who has a ſtake in it, can avoid thinking of it, or be without zeal for it; but it is moſt amazing that great men, men of dignity and fortune, of ſplendor and title, all which can only be ſecure whilſt the public is ſo, ſhould not always, and in all countries, be upon perpetual guard againſt their own ruin and debaſement, and continually ſtudying to ſupport public liberty, which muſt ſupport them.

Lukewarmneſs, from ſuch men, would ſeem incredible, if it had never happened; and is infamous whenever it happens, as well as the effect of the moſt groſs blindneſs and infatuation. Yet thus lukewarm were many of the great Romans, even when they ſaw Cæſar's ſword already waving dreadfully over them. Well might *Cicero* ſay of them, as he did, with juſt ſeverity and contempt, *Ita ſtulti ſunt, ut, amiſſa republica piſcinas ſuas ſalvas fore videantur*: "They were "fools to conclude, that tho' the republic were loſt, their fiſh ponds "would remain ſecure." Fools indeed! When liberty was gone, no man could be ſecure, no any man's poſſeſſions. This diſcovery, which a man might have made at firſt, they made afterwards; when their not having made it ſooner, only ſerved to upbraid and torment them. They indeed felt it, and felt it with a vengeance, under the triumvirate, when a price was ſet upon their heads, and their poſſeſſions and darling fiſh ponds ſeized by the tyrants, who ſucceeded their friend Cæſar, whoſe clemency was not perpetuated with his uſurpation. This, too, was very eaſy to have been foreſeen; as alſo the future ſtate of their families, which were all perſecuted; moſt of them cut off by the following tyrants, without any exception, or favour to the deſcendants of ſuch as had helped to eſtabliſh the tyranny.

Here is a leſſon and warning to all nations, eſpecially to men of name and figure amongſt them, how dearly they ought to prize public ſpirit and patriotiſm: How much it becomes and behoves them to poſſeſs and cherith that ſpirit; and how nearly it imports all men to love their country. It is only ſelf-love generouſly applied; and he who loves himſelf judiciouſly, will certainly love the public and liberty. It is moreover virtuous and honourable; and is entitled to ſolid fame, to the affections and praiſes of all men. What other motive needs there? He who has not this ſpirit may, perhaps, be a harmleſs man; but he is a very bad citizen: He who diſlikes or deſpiſes it, is an enemy to his fellow-citizens; and muſt expect a natural return, that of hate and infamy. Is life, or any thing in life, worth enjoying upon ſuch melancholy terms? A virtuous man may bear diſgrace and obloquy, becauſe he knows that he deſerves it not: But deteſtation *abroad*, accompanied with guilt *within* and occaſioned by it, is a heavy and a doleful lot! What does the world produce to atone for it? Guilty greatneſs is, at beſt, but a great burthen and reproach.

The love of our country is ſuch an amiable quality, indeed ſuch an important duty, attended with ſo many recommendations to enforce it, that it is a pity, as well as wonder, it ſhould not be common. How natural it is, to love and reſpect a man of this ſpirit! It melts me into compaſſion and ſympathy, and fills me with reverence and eſteem, when I find, in my reading, ſuch a character as that of the Sieur *Baptiſt du Meſnil*, advocate-general in France, in the time of that monſter *Catherine de Medicis*. He loved his country ſo paſſionately, that it broke his heart to ſee its misfortunes. This teſtimony he has from Monſieur *De Thou*, that great hiſtorian and patriot; and this teſtimony is a glorious reward for ſo virtuous a mind, for a grief ſo pious, and ſo honeſt an end.

Cicero uſed to aſk himſelf, *What will men ſay of me when I am gone?* and was more afraid of the judgment of future hiſtorians, than all the common prate and cenſure of the preſent times. This was agreeable to the good ſenſe of *Cicero*. *A man who loves fame, will labour to deſerve it: If he be indifferent about it, it is a ſhrewd preſumption that he is equally indifferent about his* MORALS: *If he utterly deſpiſe the one he does as ſurely deſpiſe the means of acquiring it, even virtue and actions.*

is always the ſure portion of the patriot, firſt or laſt (for he is eclipſed for a while) and a glorious portion it is. d parricides, with the great and ſmall vulgar, may traſt this only confirms his merit, and adds to his renown. hat can befal the parricide, is to be forgot: A very eſpecially to a man who has cauſe to wiſh for it.

The Boſton Gazette.

from a gentlemen in Philadelphia, to this town, dated laſt Tueſday.

— *incloſed the reſolves of the Virgina aſſembly,* "*in debating the ſtamp act. The governor, as ſoon as* "*he heard what they were about, ſent for them, and without* "*preamble, told them, he would diſſolve them; and that* "*minute they were diſſolved. As they are of an extraordinary* "*nature, thought they might not be diſagreeable. They are* "*as follows.*"

"WHEREAS the honourable houſe of commons, in England, have of late drawn in queſtion, how far the general aſſembly of this colony hath power to enact laws for laying of taxes and impoſing duties, payable by the people of his Majeſty's moſt ancient colony: For ſettling and aſcertaining the ſame to all future times, the houſe of burgeſſes of this preſent general aſſembly have come to the following reſolves:——

"*Reſolved*, that the firſt adventurers, ſetlers of this his majeſty's colony and dominion of Virgina; brought with them and tranſmitted to their poſterity, and all other his majeſty's ſubjects ſince inhabiting in this his majeſty's colony, all the privileges and immunities that have at any time been held, enjoyed and poſſeſſed by the people of Great-[illegible]

"*Reſolved*, that by two royal charters, granted by King *James* the firſt, the colony aforeſaid are declared and entitled to all priviliges and immunities of natural-born ſubjects, to all intents and purpoſes, as if they had been abiding and born within the realm of England.

"*Reſolved*, that his majeſty's liege people of this his antient colony have enjoy'd the right of being thus governed, by their own aſſembly, in the article of taxes and internal police; and that the ſame have never been forfeited, or any other way yielded up, but have conſtantly been recognized by the King and people of Britain.

"*Reſolved*, therefore, that the general aſſembly of this colony, together with his majeſty or his ſubſtitutes, have, in their repreſentative capacity, the only excluſive right and power to lay taxes and impoſts upon the inhabitants of this colony: And that every attempt to veſt ſuch power in any other perſon or perſons whatever, than the general aſſembly aforeſaid, is illegal, unconſtitutional and unjuſt, and have a manifeſt tendency to deſtroy Britiſh as well as American liberty.

"*Reſolved*, that his majeſty's liege people, the inhabitants of this colony, are not bound to yield obedience to any law or ordinance whatever, deſigned to impoſe any taxation whatſoever upon them, other than the laws or ordinances of the general aſſembly aforeſaid.

"*Reſolved*, that any perſon, who ſhall, by ſpeaking or writing, aſſert or maintain, that any perſon or perſons, other than the general aſſembly of this colony, have any right or power to impoſe or lay any taxation on the people here ſhall be deemed an enemy to this his majeſty's colony."

To the PRINTERS.

THE people of Virginia have ſpoke very ſenſibly, and the frozen politicians of a more northern government ſay they have ſpoke treaſon: Their ſpirited reſolves do indeed ſerve as a perfect contraſt for a certain tame, puſillanimous, daub'd, inſipid thing, delicately touch'd up and call'd an addreſs; which was lately ſent from this ſide the water, to pleaſe the taſte of the tools of corruption on the other—Pray gentlemen, is it treaſon for the deputies of the people to aſſert their liberties, or to give them away? Dare any of theſe ſycophants to ſay, that the American ſubjects are not entitled to Britiſh liberties? I hope the times will not yet bear it: Theſe rights belong to us; we may claim them in compenſation for the moſt ſubſtantial ſervices done to the mother country: But broad as this bottom is, we ſcorn to reſt it wholly here. Theſe liberties are derived to us in common with our fellow ſubjects in Britain, from nature, and the happy Britiſh conſtitution; it is therefore as much treaſon, and as impious in one man to compliment, as in another to force them away.—We have been told, with an inſolence the more intolerable, becauſe diſguiſed with a veil of public care, that it is not prudence for us to aſſert our rights in plain and manly terms: Nay, we have been told that the word *RIGHTS* muſt not be once named among us! Curs'd prudence of intereſted deſigning politicians! who have done their utmoſt to have the liberties of millions of honeſt and loyal, and let me add, brave and free-born American ſubjects,—brave becauſe free-born, ſacrificed to their own ambition and luſt of dominion and wealth,—See ye hungry wolves,—ye inſatiable vultures,—ye devouring monſters—who have aim'd at placing yourſelves in a ſtate of unconſtitutional independence, who have ſwell'd with the proud hopes of one day ſtriding over the heads of your ſuperiors, or making them your beaſts of burthen: See what is already the conſequence of your impudent temerity,—a whole continent awakened, alarmed, reſtleſs, I had almoſt ſaid diſaffected.

Theſe dirty ſycophants, theſe miniſterial hacks, would fain have us believe, that his ſacred Majeſty, ever lov'd by his American ſubjects, would be diſpleaſed to hear their murmurs at the ſight of chains!—that the parliament, who ſit to redreſs grievances, would be diſpleaſed with our remonſtrances, when we are aggrieved! What an idle ſlimſy pretence is this! What a ſcandalous impeachment of the wiſdom and rectitude of parliament! What an affront to our dread Sovereign himſelf! Do any of theſe traducers of Majeſty eat bread at the King's table? Do theſe defamers of government live upon the bounty of the people? And will they have the effrontery to ſay, that his Majeſty will be diſpleaſed with his people for aſſerting thoſe rights, which we claim upon no leſs authority than the word of a King?—Will they dare to tell us, that the parliament will take it ill, that the remoteſt members of the Britiſh empire, maintain and boaſt of thoſe liberties, which their own former acts declare them to be entitled to? Is not this an high affront both to the King and his parliament? Say then ye ſons of prudence—ye lovers of conſtitutional liberty—ye friends of religion and good government—ye men of age and experience—ye ſages of the law—ye miniſters of ſacred things,—judge every man of common ſenſe, of every order, age and rank whatſoever—for I appeal to all men, except a few deteſtable villains who want to be *exalted*, and richly deſerve it—Who are guilty of treaſon? Where are they? Point them out—and once again unite Britain and her colonies, ever inſeparable in their intereſt, in one common perpetual band of allegiance to Britain's lawful King.

From the Connecticut Gazette.

To the PRINTER.

YOU deſired in your laſt, that "ſome barriſter or other capable gentleman would give the public a definition of TREASON." I am no barriſter, nor do I pretend to be able to give a preciſe definition of this extenſive term, agreeable to Magna Charta or the Britiſh conſtitution, much leſs to enumerate all the ſenſes in which it has of *late* been uſed. However, if you do not meet with ſomething more full and explicit, you may, if you pleaſe, publiſh the following, which, though it is not a *logical*, is at leaſt a *formal*, definition of it.

NEGATIVELY,

1. It is not treaſon, to ſay the inhabitants of the North-American Colonies are Engliſhmen.

2. It is not treaſon, to aſſert, that Engliſhmen have [illegible] of which no power on earth can *juſtly* deprive them.

3. It is not treaſon, in Engliſhmen, to be ſenſible when they are oppreſſed, and deteſt the authors of their oppreſſion.

4. Neither is it treaſon, in them, to complain of their grievances, and expoſe the wicked inſtruments of them.

5. It is not treaſon, in any ſubject, or body of ſubjects, to declare, what they apprehend the rights of Engliſhmen to be, at leaſt when they aſſert none to be ſuch but what evidently are.

6. It is not treaſon, in any legiſlature, to pronounce and declare, and *reſolve*, that thoſe are enemies to their country, who aſſert and maintain doctrines diametrically oppoſite to the fundamental principles of the conſtitution.

7. It is not treaſon, to ſuppoſe the moſt auguſt aſſembly upon earth may be miſtaken,

8. It is not treaſon, to attempt to convince them of their miſtake.

9. It is not treaſon, to ſay, *no man can be taxed*, agreeable to the Britiſh conſtitution, *without his conſent*.

10. It is not treaſon, to ſay, no man can give his conſent to that which was never propoſed to him or [illegible] repreſentative.

11. It is not treaſon, not to be able to conceive how a country can, in any ſenſe, be ſaid to be repreſented in an aſſembly where none of the members are of its elect.

12. It is not treaſon, to ſay, that all the parts of a community are not equally free, where [illegible] part is ſubject to the arbitrary power and tyranny of another.

13. It is not treaſon, in any country charged [illegible] with and unconſtitutional taxes, after ſuitable but *ineffectual* petitions, remonſtrances, ſtruggles and efforts, to betake itſelf to the only poſſible method of paying them and ſubſiſting—*that is to ſay*,

14. It is not treaſon, in the American colonies to break off a commerce which, if carried on, will inevitably prove their ruin.

15. It is not treaſon, to wiſh, that Great-Britain could ſee what is for her own intereſt.

16. It is not treaſon, to proceed as follows, *viz.*

AFFIRMATIVELY,

1. To attempt the ſubverſion of the moſt happy conſtitution upon earth, is treaſon.

2. To aſſert and maintain, that the King is not to rule for the good of his ſubjects, is treaſon.

3. To ſay, the King is not bound to govern by the laws, is treaſon.

4. To maintain that the king and parliament may enact laws contrary to the fundamentals of the conſtitution, is treaſon.

5. To aſſert that the ſubject is bound to yield obedience to ſuch laws, is treaſon.

6. To ſay the king is not bound to fulfil his engagements to his ſubjects, is treaſon.

7. Therefore to diſſuade him from it, is treaſon.

8. To inſinuate, that the ſubject can never know what to depend on from royal grants and charters, is treaſon.

9. To make one part of his majeſty's liege ſubjects ſlaves to the reſt, is treaſon.

10. To attempt to diſaffect a great and important part of his majeſty's ſubjects to his government, is treaſon.

11. To repreſent a virtuous and loyal people as villains and traitors, is treaſon.

12. To inſinuate, that the King and Parliament will be deaf to the juſt and grievous complaints of any of his majeſty's oppreſſed ſubjects, is treaſon.

13. For the ſubject tamely to give up his rights, when it is in his power to avoid it, is treaſon.

14. Therefore, to be *very loyal*, according to ſome people's ſenſe of the word, is the *blackeſt Treaſon*.

15. To uſe arguments for the enſlaving one part of his majeſty's dominions, which equally tend to the enſlaving of the whole, is treaſon.

16. All rebellion (which is no other than diſſolving the peaceable bonds of ſociety, by breaking over the fundamental laws of the common-wealth) whether in ruler or people, is high treaſon.

17. To aid, aſſiſt, abet or comfort (*that is*, flatter and cringe to) traitors, is treaſon.

18. Whoever attempts, either directly or indirectly, by himſelf or by his ſubſtitute, to introduce French politicks into the realm of England, or any other part of his majeſty's dominions, is a villain, a parricide, and a traitor.

New Advertiſements.

ON Wedneſday next, the 4th day of September, will be expoſed for ſale, in Charles-Town, the entire cargo of the ſnow Baſſes-Caſtle, Captain Matthias Egan, conſiſting of

TWO HUNDRED

FINE SLAVES,

Directly from *Annamabo*, by

Middleton, Liſton & Hope.

For BRISTOL,

(*To ſail as ſoon as poſſible*)

The ſnow *BALLEA CASTLE*,

Captain *MATTHIAS EGAN*,

FOR freight and paſſage, apply to

Middleton, Liſton, & Hope.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch perſons whoſe bonds or notes are in my hands, that unleſs the intereſt is ſhortly paid up, their bonds and notes will be put in ſuit by

OTHNIEL BEALE.

WALTER MANSELL,

Hath just imported in the ship Polly, *Captain* Edward Ratley, *from* London, *and the snow* Nelly, *Capt.* George Arthar, *from* Briſtol, *an aſſortment of goods ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which he will ſell at a very low advance, at his ſtore in* Tradd-Street.

Among which are the following,

WHITE, blue, and green plains of an extraordinary width and quality, and purchaſed of the makers in Wales, upon much better terms than moſt imported into this province, beſt Loncon duffils, negroes worſted hoſe very cheap, ſix very neat Italian London-made riding chairs, neat fowling pieces, a variety of neat and faſhionable japan'd waiters, trays, and bread baſkets, broad and narrow hoes, ſocket ſpades, nails of various ſorts, rice ſieves, [illegible], ſplit peas in jugs, a great variety of thread and cotton rockings, muſtard in bottles, porter in barrels, and paper hangings.

Alſo, Iriſh water biſcuit, at thirty ſhillings per keg, womens black ruſſ ſhoes, at thirty-two ſhillings and ſix pence per pair, womens colour'd ditto at thirty ſhillings.

Godfrey & Gadsden,

Have juſt imported in the Nelly, Capt. Arthar, from Briſtol, and the ſnow [illegible], *are now ſelling, with many other articles, on the moſt reaſonable terms, at their ſtores in* Charles-Town *and* George-Town, *viz.*

GOODS, blue, drab and white plains, at a low advance, ſtrouds, flannels, lineys, broad cloths, ſerges, and worſted hoſe, cambiets, brocade [illegible], Cheſhire double, and ſingle Glouceſter cheeſe, ſhort and long pipes, window glaſs, paints, dry and ground in oil, linſeed oil, [illegible] iron pots of all ſorts and ſizes, a garden rolling ſtone, with [illegible], cart boxes, coffee and corn mills, ſingle and double leaf [illegible], beer and cyder, ſaws of moſt [illegible] chains of many ſizes, iron chimney backs, [illegible] a large aſſortment of locks, rings, bolts, [illegible] hews, eſcutcheons, and ſmall braſs [illegible] other ironmongery, ſurveys, eſcutcheons, and ſmall braſs wire, for ditto, clock pins, chimney hooks, candleſticks, engineer [illegible] bright augurs, bows, vices and ſpaces, braſs hooks for pictures, [illegible] and ammunition of all ſorts, iron wire, large glaſs [illegible] for bells, flower pots, ſaddle furniture, white and braſs [illegible] &c. compaſſes, marking canvaſs, ſhoes and pumps of [illegible], ornament rings, a large packing ſcrew, a great variety of [illegible] with the glaſs over the gilding, china, glaſs, ſtone and earthen [illegible], &c. &c. ſold at very low prices.

Jamaica, Weſt India, and Northward Rum by the hogſhead, or quarter cask.

gw.

WHITE and coloured negro cloth juſt imported, in the Nelly, George Arthar, maſter, from Briſtol, which, with Vidonia wine of the beſt quality, will be ſold cheap by

JOHN NAUFVILLE.

William Bampfield,

Hath juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London *and* Briſtol, *a* GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of goods, amongſt which are,*

WHITE and blue plains, ſtripe duffils, an aſſortment of nails very cheap, white lead, linſeed oil, ſplit peaſe in jugs, Dorcheſter ale, a parcel of well bought Iriſh linen, hogſheads of earthen ware, candle ſhades, painted chimney tiles, very fine hyſon tea, £. 6, 10 s. per pound, India chints, £. 15 pounds per piece, two neat ſteel grates, braſs mounted, long pipes, tipt and plain, two groſs in a box, a warranted ſilver watch, compleat ſetts of china, a parcel of neat pictures, in gilt frames under the glaſs, at Nine for One.

JOHN WARD, Taylor,

BEING removed from Church-Street into Broad-Street, oppoſite to Mr. Robert Dillon's, acquaints his friends and cuſtomers, that he has imported in the laſt veſſels from London, a freſh aſſortment of the beſt ſuperfine broad cloths, gold and ſilver lace, and all ſorts of trimmings fit for the buſineſs, where gentlemen may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms, in the neweſt faſhion, and with the quickeſt diſpatch.

WE the ſubſcribers, aſſignees of Iſaac da Coſta, give notice, that he is impowered to receive and give diſcharges for all debts due to him *on his private account*, and aſſigned to us. Therefore all perſons againſt whom he has any demands are deſired to ſettle with him immediately, and thoſe who have any demands againſt him, *on his private account*, are to give them in to the ſaid Da Coſta, for payment.

PETER MANIGAULT.
MILES BREWTON.

Villepontoux & Waring,

Have juſt imported in the Nelly, *Capt.* Arthar, *from* Briſtol,

A LARGE quantity of white, blue, and green plains of the beſt quality. Eight, nine, and ten fourth bed blankets, and ſtrip'd duffils, which they will diſpoſe of very reaſonable, at their ſtore in Broad Street, between Meſſrs. John Paul Grimke's, and Robert Dillon's.

WHEREAS ſometime on Sunday night, the 25th inſt. a new yawl, her upper ſtreak red, with a brown bottom, was taken away from along ſide the ſhip Briſſington, Edward May, maſter, now lying at Motte's wharf. Whoever can inform the ſaid maſter of ſaid boat, or will bring her to him, ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble.

EDWARD MAY.

TO BE SOLD,

On Tueſday the 24th of September, the eſtate of Mrs. Frances Grunzweig, *deceaſed, conſiſting of*

SOME plate, houſhold furniture, and a riding chair. All perſons having any demands on the eſtate are deſired to make them known by the 14th of ſaid month, in order to receive their dividends; thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make payment to

BENJAMIN GARDEN, *Adminiſtrator.*

John Scott,

Has juſt imported in the ſnow Nelly, *Capt.* Arthar, *from* Briſtol,

WHITE, blue and green plains, to be ſold cheap, at his ſtore on the Bay.

THE Co-partnerſhip of Logan, Guerin, & Vandeyhorſt, having expired the 5th inſtant, they give notice to all indebted to them, to diſcharge their accounts as ſoon as poſſible, as they will be under a neceſſity to put every account, &c. due to them, that may remain unpaid the firſt of January next, into the hands of an attorney at law, to be recovered. They give this timely notice, that all indebted to them may make proviſion accordingly. Their remaining ſtock of goods (which were all lately imported, and conſiſt of a variety of articles) are now ſelling off at Nine for One, payable the firſt of January next, or Eight for One ready money.

July 12th, 1765. 52—t. f.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETY having been obliged to remove from the houſe lately poſſeſſed by Mr. Horn, hereby ſignify to all their members, that they have agreed to meet at the houſe at preſent poſſeſſed by Mr. Holiday, until their annual meeting, when all the members may determine what place ſhall be moſt agreeable to them. *By order of the Preſident,*

DANIEL TREZEVANT, *Cart. P. T.*

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 25th of May 1765. A likely ſenſible fellow, Carolina born, about 25 years of age, of a yelloviſh caſt, and round faced, about five feet ſix inches high, named ISAAC, well known in Charles-Town; had on when he went away, a white negro cloth jacket, the cuffs and lappe's turned up with blue, and has a wife at Mr. Croſby's.—Whoever takes up and delivers the ſaid fellow to me in Chriſt-Church Pariſh, or to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall have the above-mentioned reward, and all reaſonable charges.

Auguſt 24, 1765. CHARVIL WINGOOD.

INformation has been made unto me of the following ſtray'd creatures; a ſorrel trotting horſe, with a white mane and tail, four white feet, and a ſtar in the forehead, has had a fiſtula, about 12 hands & a half high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder like G B, and on the near buttock AND in one.

A ſorrel trotting horſe, with four white feet, and a ſnip in his face, thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock NV4, all joining in one.

Alſo, An old black and white cow with a calf, mark'd in one ear with a crop and two ſlits, and in the other an upper ſlope and under keel, brand nearly reſembels this figure 8.

A red and white ſteer, two years old, marked like the cow, and branded like V or N. The owners muſt prove their property before, and apply to

HENRY RAVENELL, J. P.

For RHODE-ISLAND,

(To ſail in a week or 10 days at fartheſt)

The Scooner MOLLY & BETSY,

Captain NATHAN SIMMONS,

A NEW veſſel, with good accommodations. *For* freight and paſſage, apply to ſaid Captain at Price's wharf.

I Am informed of the following ſtrayed horſes by James Poſtell, Eſq; viz. A dark bay horſe, unbroke, ſeven years old, about twelve and a half hands high, branded on the near buttock MW in one. A black roan horſe, twelve and a half hands high, unbroke, with a long ſwitch tail, about ſeven years old, branded on the near buttock H. And a red brown mare, unbroke, with a ſmall blaze from her forehead to her noſe, ſeven or eight years old, thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock U, with a filly by her ſide, who has a large blaze from her forehead to her noſe, not branded nor dock'd. A bright bay filly about two years old, not branded or dock'd. A mouſe colour'd horſe, 7 or 8 years old, about twelve hands high, branded on the near buttock I M.

Alſo by Mr. Singelton, jun. A dark bay horſe, about thirteen and a half hands high, branded on the off buttock, N. O. Whoever owns any of the above creatures muſt prove their property before

Auguſt 24, 1765. GEORGE LOGAN, J. P.

WEYMAN & CARNE,

INFORM their friends, they new quickſilver and frame old glaſſes, and remove ſpots or ſtains which prevent them from regularly reflecting the objects placed before them, at their looking glaſs ſhop in Queen-ſtreet, near Mr. Daniel Cannon, and they have imported an aſſortment of plate glaſs, which they will diſpoſe of either in frames, or ſupply people to their own frames.—Thoſe that ſhall be pleaſed to deal with them in the above mentioned buſineſs, or in any of the ſeveral branches of cabinet making, they will be very much obliged to for their cuſtom.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in the night of the 12th or 13th inſtant, a bright bay gelding, about thirteen hands and a half high, has one white hind foot, and is branded JP on the mounting buttock. Any perſon apprehending the thief or thieves, ſo that he or they may be convicted, and bro't to juſtice, ſhall receive a reward of Twenty pounds South-Carolina currency; and any perſon that will deliver the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive a reward of Ten pounds, like currency.

Auguſta, Aug. 23, 1765. MACARTAN, CAMPBELL, & Son.

JOHNY, belonging to Mrs. Wragg, informs me of a cream colour'd horſe, about fourteen hands and a half high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder HB, on the mounting buttock LR, and on the off ſhoulder B. ſtrayed into his miſtreſs's paſture, near the quarter houſe. The owner may prove his property before

JOHN REMINGTON, J. P.

Auguſt 26, 1765.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday the 28th of July, four new negro men, lately purchaſed of Brailsford & Chapman, one of which is a remarkable luſty fellow, with his country marks round his neck, and down his breaſt, another a tall black fellow, appears as if his fingers had been burnt; it is ſuppoſed they will keep together and make towards the ſea coaſt: Whoever takes up ſaid negroes, and ſends them to the work houſe, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have twenty pounds reward, over and above what is allowed by law, or in proportion for any of them.

Pine tree hill, Auguſt 23, 1765. JOSEPH KERSHAW.

Brought to the Work-Houſe.

Auguſt 18. A new negro fellow, of the Jalunka country, has a great bump in the ſmall of his back, occaſioned by a fall in his own country, a braſs ring in his right ear, with filed teeth, has on oſnabrug trowſers, and a frock without ſleeves, taken up at William Scotta Eſqr's; plantation, on Aſhley River.

Auguſt 19. A new negro fellow of the Mandingo country, by what can be learnt from him his name is Kent or Kenta, has holes in his ears, and is a little yelloviſh, has on an old blue jacket, and old white negro cloth breeches. Taken up at Mr. Bacon's Plantation, near Col. Bedon's, on Beach hill.

Auguſt 23. A young negro fellow, has on oſnabrugs trowſers and a frock without ſleeves, a large ſcar on his back between his ſhoulders, has loſt two joints of his little finger on his left hand. Taken up at Adam Daniel, Eſqr's; plantation, near Dorcheſter.

Auguſt 23. A new negro fellow, who ſpeaks no Engliſh at all, his country marks on his breaſt, filed teeth, a ſmall beard, has a ſcar across his ſhoulder, has on a blue jacket, and breeches of blue plains. Taken up by Mr. King, on Cole's iſland, Stono Inlet.

Auguſt 25. A ſtout, able, black new negro fellow, of the Jalunka country, has on an oſnabrug frock, and a pair of wide trowſers, filed teeth, a ſcar on his upper lip, occaſioned by a knife in his own country, taken up at Mr. William Walter's plantation, on Back river.

Auguſt 26. Three negro fellows, named John Briſto, Joe and Dick; ſay they belong to Jacob Chriſtopher Zahn, on Santee. Taken up at Colonel Singelton's plantation, at Wadmalaw.

Benfield & Jones,

BEING deſirous of cloſing all their former concerns, will ſell THEIR REMAINING STOCK OF GOODS, at *Eight* and an *Half* for *One*, caſh, or credit to the *firſt* day of *January* next, (when merchantable RICE, INDICO or DEER-SKINS will be taken in payment) being a large ASSORTMENT of the moſt neceſſary articles uſually imported into this province.——They have a quantity of plain and ſtriped SILKS, which they will diſpoſe of at *Eight* for One.

WILLIAM LOCCOCK,

Has juſt imported in the America, Capt. Cumber, *from* London, *and to be ſold much cheaper than uſual, at his* Medicinal WAREHOUSE *in Broad-Street:*

A LARGE and COMPLETE aſſortment of drugs, with chemical and all kinds, family medicines, &c. viz. Doctor [illegible] for the venereal diſeaſe, balſam of [illegible] Ward's white drops for cleaning [illegible] curing the ſcurvy in the gums and elſewhere, [illegible] head ach, Jeſuits drops, Stewart's Godfrey's, [illegible] nch tinctures, Daffy's, Boſtock's, Radcliffe's, [illegible] Lockyer's, Anderſon's, Hooper's and Child's [illegible] plain ſpirits of ſcurvy graſs, Britiſh oil, Bateman's [illegible] ton's bitters, Turlington's balſam of life, Godfrey's [illegible] fever powders, Swanburg's liquid laudanum, [illegible] de luce, large and ſmall bottles [illegible] aſſorment of perfumery, honey water, [illegible] and do. powder, beſt ſallad oil in quart and pint bottles, [illegible] mon ditto, linſeed ditto, caſtile ſoap [illegible] and verdigriſe, red lead, and ivory black, a [illegible] for practitioners, urinals, nipple glaſſes, glaſs funnels and pewter do. Pyrmont and Spaw water, brown & white candy, barley ſugar and almonds, pearl barley & ſagoe, iſinglaſs, lancets, beſt and common, with neat caſes, capital and pocket inſtruments, ſteel truſſes with double and ſingle pads, ivory and pewter ſyringes, large and ſmall bell metal mortars and peſtles, marble do. of all ſizes, copper ſtills with worms, alembicks, quart bottles, ſheep ſkins for Freemaſons aprons, muſhrooms, capers, and wallnuts, Scotch, Spaniſh, Brazil and rappee ſnuffs, cordial waters, fennel ſeeds, diſpenſatories, nice citron in jars, phials, gallypots, pill boxes, ſcales and weights.

N. B. Boxes of medicines with directions, for plantations and ſhips uſe, as uſual.

CROFT & DART,

Have juſt imported, in the Minerva, *capt.* Barnes, *and the* Beaufain, *Capt. from* Curling, CORDAGE:

A general aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon; which they will ſell at a low advance, at their ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet, viz.

SUPER-FINE broad cloth dyed in grain, whitneys, princes ſtuff, ſagathies, duroys with ſuitable trimmings, ſilk and worſted breeches patterns of different colours, mens and womens thread, cotton and ſilk hoſe, Iriſh linens and ſhirting ditto, Iriſh, German, and Scotch oſnabrugs, napkinning and tabling huckaback, fine ſilk jeans, Bengal ſtripes, nankeens, plain and fringed table cloths, ſtripes, ginghams, Turky burdets, green, blue and white figured thread pavillion gauze, green and blue ſilk ditto, Flanders beſt 10-4th bed ticks, feathers and feather-beds, ready fill'd with the beſt gooſe feathers, womens beſt bone, tuned and pack-thread ſtays, India chints, dark ground cottons, perpadeur ground chints and callicoes, black Barcelona cravats, ſky-blue corded tabbies, oſnabrugs and blue thread in pounds and half pounds, fig blue, London ſtripe and ſhag-head duffils, olives, capers, walnuts, anchovies and ketchup, ſingle and double refined loaf ſugar, and the beſt blue raiſins of the ſun, ozkum, cordage of all ſizes, with 8 and ½ inch, and 6 and ½ inch cables, kitchen dogs with racks, and a tub of the beſt hyſon tea, with ſundry other articles, &c. &c. &c.

WHITE, blue and green Plains, of an exceeding good quality and width; with a pretty general ASSORTMENT of European and Eaſt-India Goods, are to be ſold, on the moſt reaſonable terms, at my ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet. 6. w. *Thomas Stone*, jun.

GEORGE PARKER,

Has juſt imported, in the ſhip Two-Friends, *Capt.* Samuel Ball, *from* LONDON:

A LARGE variety of handſome pictures among which are the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield, ſeveral of their Majeſties, and the Queen with the young Prince on her lap, in colours; views of Daſhwood and Argyle's gardens, &c. painted watch papers with figures of maſonry: He has an aſſortment of LONDON CORDAGE and SAIL CLOTH No 1 to 8, full makers twine, train and linſeed oil, and ſundry other articles of SHIP CHANDLERY, with a large variety of plain and [illegible] hangings, and a compleat aſſortment of Eaſt India and [illegible] goods, imported in the laſt veſſels from London and [illegible] which, he will ſell conſiderably under the uſual advance, at his ſtore on the Bay, oppoſite Meſſrs. Bruce & Cumming's near the Watch-houſe.

N. B. He has a quantity of excellent good [illegible] kegs, a few pieces of new faſhioned Turky [illegible] wear. parrot cages, &c. &c. all which he will [illegible]

Price, Peſt &

Have juſt imported in the ſhip Briſſington [illegible] *from* Barbadoes:

EXCEEDING good white plains, and three ſtrand ſeine twine, which they will ſell cheap.

They have ſtill ſome very fine muſlin handkerchiefs, and neckcloths, and a few boxes Caſtile ſoap.

ISAAC DACOSTA, and THO. FARR, junior, of Charles Town, Merchants, having aſſigned all their eſtate and effects, to MILES BREWTON, and PETER MANIGAULT, in truſt for the payment of all ſuch of their creditors in proportion, as ſhall give in a juſt and true account of their reſpective demands, on or before the firſt day of July, 1766.

THESE ARE TO DESIRE all perſons indebted to the ſaid DACOSTA & FARR, either as co-partners or on their private accompts, before the firſt day of July laſt, to pay the ſame; and thoſe to whom the ſaid DACOSTA & FARR are indebted, are deſired to give in their demands, to the ſaid

Charles-Town,
Auguſt 31, 1765. MILES BREWTON.
PETER MANIGAULT.

THIS is for the laſt time to give notice, to all perſons who are any ways indebted to the ſubſcriber, that if they do not pay, or ſettle their accompts with Swallow, by the 25th day of Auguſt next, the ſame will, without further diſtinction, be put in the hands of William Elliſon, Eſq. attorney at law, to be ſued for immediately.

General Post-Office, London,

June 8, 1765.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that by an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, "for altering certain "rates of poſtage, and for amending, explaining, and enlarging ſe"veral proviſions in the act of the ninth of Queen Anne, and other "acts relating to the poſt office," it is, amongſt other things, enacted.

That letters between London and any port within the Britiſh dominions in America, (in which all his Majeſty's Weſt-India iſlands are included) ſhall pay ſingle one ſhilling, double two ſhillings, treble three ſhillings, the ounce four ſhillings.

That letters by ſea, from any port to any other port within the ſaid dominions, ſhall pay ſingle four pence, double eight pence, treble one ſhilling, the ounce one ſhilling and four pence.

That letters, by land, to or from any chief poſt-office in America, from or to any other poſt thereof, not exceeding ſixty miles from the office where ſuch letters, not paſſing through a chief office, may be put in, ſhall pay ſingle four pence, double eight pence, treble one ſhilling, the ounce one ſhilling and four pence. And being upwards of ſixty, and not exceeding one hundred miles within the ſaid dominions, ſhall pay ſingle ſix pence, double one ſhilling, treble one ſhilling and ſix pence, the ounce two ſhillings. And being upwards of one hundred, and not exceeding two hundred miles within the ſaid dominions, ſhall pay ſingle eight pence, double one ſhilling and four pence, treble two ſhillings, the ounce two ſhillings and eight pence. And for every diſtance not exceeding one hundred miles above ſuch two hundred, and for every ſingle letter within the ſaid dominions, ſhall pay ſingle two pence, double four pence, treble two ſhillings and ſix pence, the ounce eight pence.

That maſters of ſhips are permitted to break bulk, or make entry in the Britiſh dominions, where poſts are or may be eſtabliſhed, of letters on board are delivered to the poſt-maſter there, (for any longer one penny for each letter) to be ſent according to their reſpective directions, except ſuch as are excepted by the act of the ninth of Queen Anne; and ſuch as ſhall be brought by veſſels liable to quarentine, which laſt are to be delivered to the perſons ſuperintending the quarantine, for proper fumigation before they are forwarded by the poſt. And that all maſters, maſters, and engineers for neglecting to deliver the letters as aforeſaid, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit twenty pounds.

That the poſt-maſter ſhall take for every letter brought by ſuch veſſels, for any place within the Britiſh dominions, for delivery, one penny above the penny paid to the maſter or other perſon for the ſame.

That letters conveyed in Great-Britain and Ireland, not exceeding one ſtage, ſhall pay ſingle one penny, double two pence, treble three pence, the ounce four pence. And in England, above one and not exceeding two ſtages, ſingle two pence, double four pence, treble ſix pence, the ounce eight pence; but theſe rates are not to affect the penny poſt.

That letters paſſing between England and Ireland, through Carliſle, Dumfries, Port Partrick, and Donaghadee, ſhall pay the ſame rates of Engliſh, Scotch, Iriſh, and Packet poſtage, according to the diſtance or number of ſtages they are conveyed in each kingdom, as are ſettled by the act of the ninth of Queen Anne, or by this act.

That no packet exceeding the weight of four ounces ſhall be ſent by the penny poſt; unleſs coming from, or paſſing thereby to the general poſt.

That letters paſſing between London and Hamburgh ſhall pay as letters between London and all other parts of Germany, viz. ſingle one ſhilling, double two ſhillings, treble three ſhillings, the ounce four ſhillings.

That any officer of the poſt-office ſecreting or deſtroying any letter, bag or mail of letters, containing any bank note, bill, or other paper, writing, or order for the payment of money; or ſtealing out of any letter any ſuch bank note, bill, &c. on conviction, ſhall ſuffer death as a felon.

That any perſon robbing a mail, in any place or any manner whatſoever, although it may not appear that any one was put in fear by ſuch robbery, ſhall, on conviction, ſuffer death as a felon.

That any officer of the poſt-office, entruſted to take in letters, and receive the poſtage thereof, embezzling the money received, or deſtroying the letters; or any officer advancing the rates on letters, and not accounting for the advanced poſtage, ſhall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of felony.

That any poſt boy having a mail or bag of letters under his care, deſerting the ſame before his arrival at the next ſtage; or ſuffering any other perſon to ride on the horſe or carriage along therewith; or loitering on the road; or not, in all poſſible caſes, conveying the mail after the rate of ſix meaſured miles an hour, ſhall, on conviction, before one juſtice of the peace, be ſent to the houſe of correction for any time not exceeding one month, nor leſs than fourteen days.

That any poſt-boy, ſingly, or in combination with others, unlawfully collecting, or conveying letters, or cauſing the ſame to be unlawfully conveyed, ſhall, on conviction, before one juſtice of the peace, forfeit ten ſhillings, to be paid to the informer, for every letter ſo unlawfully collected, conveyed, or delivered. And if the forfeiture is not immediately paid, ſhall be ſent to the houſe of correction, for any time not exceeding two months, nor leſs than one month.

That all rates of letters, and all forfeitures, mentioned in this act, ſhall be paid in ſterling money of Great Britain.

The rates eſtabliſhed by this act for the port of letters between London and Hamburgh; and the limitation of the weight of packets to be ſent by the penny poſt, commence from the fifth of July next. All other regulations, rates of poſtage, pains, penalties, and forfeitures before-mentioned, commence from the tenth day of October next.

By command of the Poſt-Maſter General,
ANTHONY TODD, *Secr.*

ROBERT RAPER, hath received directions from JAMES CROKATT, of London, Eſq; to ſell his five houſes on the Bay of Charles-Town, and three others adjoining on the back thereof.

Any perſon or perſons, wanting to purchaſe the whole, or any part thereof, may apply accordingly.

WANTED immediately, about Six thouſand weight of Indian dreſs'd deer ſkins, for which the caſh will be paid on delivery, by DAVID STODDARD.

To be Lett,

(And entered upon immediately)

THE Houſe the ſubſcribers now live in, near the Watch Houſe.——Who have JAMAICA and WEST INDIA RUM, to ſell, by the hogſhead, by GODFREY & GADSDEN.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday the 23d of September, 1765 at the houſe of Mr. Robert Dillon, in Charles-Town,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of Thomas Bromley, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of one negro man, an exceeding tame chair horſe, and a riding chair, and ſundry houſhold furniture, in good order.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately, and thoſe to whom the eſtate is indebted, are deſired to give in their demands to CHARLES PINCKNEY, PETER MANIGAULT, } *Adminiſtrat.*

WHEREAS a large hair trunk of wearing apparel, directed for Miſs Ann Mann, to the care of Mr. Godfrey, merchant in George-Town, was ſent about four days ago, on board a ſchooner at col. Beale's wharf, ſuppoſed to be bound to Winyaw, which trunk has never ſince been heard of, and I am apprehenſive it has been carried thro' miſtake to ſome other. I hereby intreat the favour of the patroon, or other perſon who received the ſame, to give me notice thereof, and will chearfully pay any reaſonable acknowledgment on delivery of the ſaid trunk.

MARCUS SIMMONS.

CHARLES-TOWN, *Auguſt* 26, 1765.

BY an act of the general aſſembly of this province, which is ſtill in force, IT IS ENACTED, That no veſſel ſhall ly at the wharves before this town, from the 20th of *Auguſt* O. S. to the 10th of September, being, what is called, the hurricane ſeaſon.

The gentlemen appointed by the hon. commons houſe of aſſembly of this province, to meet the committees of the houſes of repreſentatives of the provinces of Maſſachuſets-Bay, &c. on the firſt Tueſday in October next, have taken their paſſage in the bright Carolina Packet, Capt. John Harriſon, which ſails for New-York next Sunday, wind and weather permitting.

We hear that an offer has been made to WILLIAM DRAYTON, Eſq; to appoint him chief juſtice of Eaſt-Florida, in the room of the hon. James Moultrie, Eſq; deceaſed, and that he will accept the appointment.

The maſter of a ſhip lately from France, ſays, there are ſome ſhips of war now building in that kingdom, to mount 90 guns upon two decks.

The Minerva, capt. Rea, which arrived here on Wedneſday from Dundee, has brought over a conſiderable number of Scotch paſſengers; a few of which, we hear, intend to proceed to the Floridas.

The ſame day arrived here from Rhode-iſland, a diſtiller of rum, &c. a mathematical inſtrument-maker, and ſome other people, who come to ſettle in this province.

Laſt Thurſday morning died, after a ſhort illneſs, much regretted by his acquaintance, THOMAS BROMLEY, Eſq; clerk aſſiſtant to the hon. commons houſe of aſſembly of this province; and the next day his remains were interred, without any funeral pomp, agreeable to his own requeſt, on the plantation of Peter Manigault, Eſq; at Gooſe-Creek, attended by a number of his particular friends.

Saturday arrived here from Virginia, his Majeſty's ſhip the Diligence, ſtationed at North-Carolina, commanded by captain Conſtantine Phipps; in which came paſſenger RALPH WORMELEY, Eſq.

The ſhip Georgia Packet, capt. George Anderſon, from Georgia for London, having ſprung a leak ten days after ſhe put to ſea, put into New-York the ſecond inſtant. And,

The ſnow Polly, captain Dougherty, from this port for Cowes, is put into Virginia.

The ſnow Arnold, capt. Crawford, from London, is arrived at Beaufort, Port-Royal. And

The ſnow ——— captain Brice, alſo from London, at George-Town Winyah.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

Auguſt	Arrived at Charles-Town,	*From*
18th.	Ship Hannibal, Abraham Bailiful,	Morlaix
	Schooner Eaſt-Florida, Adam Bachop,	St. Auguſtine
19th.	Schooner Neptune, William Peacock,	Georgia
20th.	Schooner Molly, John Williams,	Maryland
21ſt.	Ship Minerva, James Rea,	Dundee
	Ship Antelope, Gabriel Fell,	Antigua
	Sloop Dolphin, Ambroſe James,	Rhode-Iſland
	His Majeſty's ſhip Diligence, Capt. Phipps,	Virginia
24th.	Snow Diſpatch, Walter Tayler,	Africa
	Snow Prince George, John Addiſon,	Africa
	Brigt. Prince of Wales, Thomas Maſon,	Philadelphia
	Schooner Molly & Betſey, Nathan Simmons,	Muſquito-Shore
Auguſt	Sailed, ſince our laſt.	*For*
18th.	Brigt. Fox, George Brown,	London
20th.	William & Henry, John Stacey,	Cape-Fear
21ſt.	Ship Friendſhip, Gregory Perkins,	Beaufort
23d.	Brigt. Unanimous, John Blommart,	Penſacola
	Brigt. Boone, Thomas Geiſton,	George-Town
	Sloop Beauſain, Nathaniel Catlin,	Antigua
	Sloop Sunbury-Packet, Jeremiah Dickinſon,	Georgia
	Remain Windbound, or clear'd.	*For*
	Snow Molly, Thomas Woodburn,	Lancaſter
	Brigt. Laleah & Suſannah, James Walden,	Georgia
	Sloop Henry, Henry Todd, jun.	Antigua
	Sloop Suſannah, Joſeph Nelmes,	North-Carolina
	Sloop Sally, Zebedee Grinnel,	Rhode-Iſland
	Way laid, or be loaded this week.	*For*
	Snow Mary-Anne, John Healy,	Jamaica
	Brigt. Hope, Anthony Marſhal,	Briſtol
	Brigt. Newport Packet, James Sherman,	Philadelphia
	Brigt. Prince of Wales, Thomas Maſon,	Philadelphia
	Brigt. Carolina-Packet, John Harriſon,	New-York
	Schooner Joanna, Nicholas Benamy,	Providence
	Arrived from this Port.	
	Ship America, William Coombes,	London
	Ship Eſſex, George Barwick,	Cowes
	Ship Carolina Packet, William White,	London
	Ship Two Friends, Samuel Ball,	London
	Ship Medina, Robert Ratſey,	Cowes
	Ship Succeſs, Robert Hay,	Cowes
	Ship New Succeſs, Joſeph Cookſon,	Briſtol
	Ship Reward, William Kendall,	Goſport
	Ship Marton, John Wilkinſon,	Liverpoole
	Ship Speedwell, Joſeph Blichenden,	Oporto
	Ship Planter's Adventure, Miles Lowley,	London
	Ship Dorſet, Chriſtopher Chiſman,	London
	Ship Thames, John Howlet,	Oporto
	Ship Greyhound, Alexander Robe,	Briſtol
	Ship Prince of Wales, Roderick Wilſon,	London
	Ship Hannah, Dugal Shannon,	Goſport
	Ship Charles-Town, John Simpſon,	Cowes
	Snow Swift, Charles Devteuille,	Oporto
	Brigt. Polly, Henry Wilſon,	London
	Brigt. General Wall, John Scott,	Poole
	Brigt. Jolliff, William Bound,	Liſbon
	Brigt. Diana, William Forbes,	Cowes
	Brigt. Nelly, Bartholomew Fabre,	Cowes
	Brigt. Sukey, Jacob Whitewood,	Liſbon
	Brigt. Tryton, James Neal,	Figuera
	Brigt. Sally, John Jones,	London
	Brigt. Mermaid, David Bazin,	Goſport
	Brigt. Diana, Francis Coddington,	Cowes
	Brigt. James, James Johnſton,	Cowes
	Brigt. Medway, Joſeph Harrington,	Falmouth
	Brigt. Nelly, David Watſon,	London
	Brigt. Sir Edward & Henry, Francis Rogers,	Briſtol
	Brigt. Lord Pulteney, John Hodgſon,	Barbados
	Brigt. Charles-Town Packet, Thomas Eaſtwick,	Philadelphia
	Schooner Mary, Thomas Hardy,	St. Auguſtine
	Schooner Angelina, William Stewart,	Cowes
	Schooner Betſey & Anne, Iſrael Brayton,	Rhode-Iſland
	Schooner Spreadwell, Benjamin Congdon,	Rhode-Iſland
	Sloop Molly, Abraham Veſey,	Barbados
	Sloop Sally, Joſeph Roſe,	New-York
	Sloop Betſey, William Mills,	Providence
	Ketch Jenny, Joſeph Puddicombe,	Poole

Advertiſements.

GODFREY & GADSDEN,

Have juſt imported in the Delight, Capt. Sommers, from BRISTOL, *and other veſſels lately from* ENGLAND, *A compleat aſſortment of* GOODS; *Among which are.*

LINNENS, for caſh under the common advance, woollens, ironmongery, ſaddlery, haberdaſhery, cutlery worſted and leather ſhoes and pumps, ſhort and long pipes, grind ſtones, plains, duffils, flannels and linſeys, bell lamps and ſhades, compleat ſetts of delft and tea-table china, a great variety of curious prints with theſe ſets over the gilding, cut and dry tobacco, ſnuff, chair hatrdles, ſaltum, gun-powder, ſhot and lead, &c. &c.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment.

A Brown bay ſtray horſe, about 13 hand and an half high, branded on the ſhoulder thus [illegible]; whoever will prove his property before [illegible] and pay charges, may have him again. JOHN GAILLARD, J. P.

FOR SALE,

A Plantation in St. Paul's Pariſh, ſituated within four miles of Parker's Ferry — For further particulars, apply to

July 22d, 1765. *Melchior Gar*

CHARLES-TOWN, *Auguſt* 1, [illegible]

PURSUANT to the Directions of an Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, for regulating the Price and Aſſize of BREAD, I have enquired the Price of FLOUR, and find it to be at *Four Pounds* a *Shillings* per Hundred Pounds weight, at which Price the *Half Crown* Loaves are to weigh as follows, viz.

	lb.	oz.
WHITE,	2	4
WHEATEN,	3	6
HOUSHOLD,	4	8

JACOB MOTTE, Public-Treaſurer.

TWO able young fellows, very good boatmen, to be hired by the month or year. Inquire at Mr. William Savage's 'compting houſe, of JOHN WEBB.

Colleton-County, July 13th, 1765.

BROUGHT me to be advertiſed, by James Irwing, a lightiſh black gelding, about thirteen and a half hands high, five years old, ſhort docked, branded on the mounting ſhoulder HF in one. The owner thereof muſt apply within ſix months from the date hereof, and prove his property before

JOSEPH GLOVER, J. P.

A CANOW taken up by Mr. Benjamin [illegible] ſhot's negroes, about twenty-five feet long, and four and a half wide, each gunnel a little broke, payed over lately with Spaniſh brown within and [illegible] advertiſement, and giving the [illegible] trouble may have her again.

LONDON, June 20.

the whole time in that kingdom.

General Monckton is appointed Governor of Berwick in the room of General Guiſe, deceaſed.

A liſt of ſix approaching reſignations are now handed about at the Weſt end of the town.

It is confidently reported, that Lord Temple will be appointed Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, and the Right Hon. Mr. Charles Townſhend, Secretaries of State; and the Right Hon. Mr. Grenville, will be made Paymaſter General, and created a Peer.

It is reported a certain great perſon, very eminent in the law, has publickly declared, that it is his opinion general warrants are illegal.

JUNE 22.

The Right Hon. Charles Yorke is talked of as intended for the employment of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On Monday laſt the Right Hon. William Pitt, gave a grand entertainment to ſeveral of the nobility and gentry at his ſeat at Hayes.

JUNE 24.

On Saturday morning his Majeſty came to town from Richmond to the Queen's palace: and about the ſame time the right hon. William Pitt, Eſq; arrived in town from Hayes; who afterwards had the honour of a long conference with his Majeſty at the Queen's palace.

A grand council, it is ſaid, will be held on Wedneſday next; at which the change in the miniſtry is expected to be brought on the carpet; and ſome ſay it is then to be finally ſettled.

We hear the intended tour of his royal highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, is protracted for ſome time.

A regiment of infantry was embarking at Cork for the Indies, when the laſt letters were received from thence.

JUNE 25.

His Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle is expected in town this day; his preſence, it is ſaid, having been deſired in council.

Yeſterday Earl Temple came to town from Stowe, and afterwards ſet out for Mr. Pitt's ſeat at Hayes.

JUNE 26.

It has been remarked that ſome perſons of diſtinction in the preſent miniſtry, have not been at court for ſome days paſt.

Several conſiderable wagers are now depending at the weſt end of the town, that the expected alterations in the miniſtry will not be made public by authority before the expiration of next week.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Earl Temple, and the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; had a long conference with his Majeſty at the Queen's palace.

Amongſt the many alterations that are talked of to take place, Sir Charles Saunders, Vice-Admiral of the white, it is ſaid, will be appointed firſt Lord of the admiralty.

No leſs forty-two changes are reported as ſoon to take place, among which are the following:

Preſident of the council, Duke of Newcaſtle. *Secretaries of ſtate*, D. of Grafton, and Mr. Pitt. *First lord of the treaſury*, Earl Temple, *Chancellor of the exchequer*, Mr. George Grenville. *Secretary of war*, Sir George Saville. *Lord lieutenant of Ireland*, Marquis of Rockingham. *Maſter of the horſe*, Duke of Portland. Charles Townſhend, Eſq; to continue *Paymaſter of the forces*.

JUNE 27.

On Tueſday evening an expreſs was diſpatched from Richmond to Mr. Pitt at Hayes, to attend at the Queen's palace yeſterday morning; and after the King returned from the review, Mr. Pitt had the honour of another private conference with his Majeſty. Mr. Pitt afterwards ſtopt, for a ſhort time, at Lord Temple's houſe in Pall Mall, and then returned to Hayes.

It is ſaid that the intended change in the miniſtry, which it has been reported would be ſettled yeſterday, was not then finally determined.

Yeſterday the Hon. General Conway was at his Majeſty's levee.

The privy council yeſterday was the fulleſt known for ſome years paſt.

Yeſterday there was a great board of treaſury at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

Though nothing of certainty has yet tranſpired with regard to the new modelling of the miniſtry, yet it was this day reported, that the changes therein will not be ſo univerſal, as were at firſt expected.

JUNE 28.

Yeſterday morning the right hon. [illegible] Hayes, the ſeat of Mr. Pitt, who ſoon after both of them waited on his Majeſty at the [illegible]

Yeſterday Sir Henry Moore, Bart. [illegible] being appointed governor of New York, Monckton, appointed governor of Berwick.

A great man of the law has been [illegible] in a very extraordinary manner.

We are informed that at preſent an inſuperable difficulty lies in the way of the late much expected change.

It is whiſpered, that an Iriſh Nobleman of great fortune will be appointed to the chief government of our ſiſter kingdom, a circumſtance which has not happened ſince the reign of Queen Anne, when the Duke of Ormond was [illegible]

American Intelligence.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, (Jamaica) May 18.

ON Saturday laſt Charles White, Eſq; received notice from the Governor's ſecretary, that his excellency had thought fit to diſmiſs him from his offices of maſter in chancery, and captain of the train of artillery, without aſſigning any cauſe.

His Majeſty's ſhip Africa and Iſis, are arrived with the remainder of the troops from Ruatan.

June 1. On Tueſday laſt died at Bath, in this iſland, the lady of his Excellency William Henry Lyttelton, Eſq.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

Since our laſt, the Honourable Brigadier-General Bouquet ſailed for Penſacola, in the ſchooner Penſacola.

On Monday laſt, Mr. John Bartram, his Majeſty's Botaniſt for North-America, embarked for South-Carolina, in the ſchooner Eaſt-Florida, Captain Bishop; from whence he is to go to Weſt-Florida, in order to diſcover the curious and moſt valuable vegetable and mineral productions of thoſe countries.

NEWPORT, July 8.

We have a report in town, concerning an inſurrection of the inhabitants of Mexico, ſomething of which, under the South-Carolina head, was inſerted in the week before laſt. Our account, which is thought to be authentic, is, That an edict ſome time ſince arrived from the court of Spain, with orders, that every inhabitant, capable of bearing arms, ſhould be ſubject to be regularly exerciſed, and apparelled in one particular uniform. This excited a diſaffection; and ſeveral delinquents being proſecuted with rigour, cauſed the whole country to join in one general revolt, and purſued it with ſuch vigour and ſucceſs, that the viceroy was obliged to make a precipitate flight, and to quit the country.

Mexico is of ſo great extent, as to form a powerful empire. The Viceroy who is ſent from Spain, exerciſes as much deſpotiſm as any prince in Europe. It is divided into Old and New Mexico, the former is above 2000 miles in length, and from 71 to 550 in breadth.

NEW-YORK, July 8.

Poſtſcript to a letter from Albany, dated June 24, ſays, "The news we had formerly from Detroit, of a ſecond war with the Indians, is entirely groundleſs; ſome of our traders having lately met with ſome Indians on Lake-Erie, who treated them with great love and friendſhip."

We are informed from Jamaica, that the difference between the governor and general aſſembly of that iſland, aroſe in the following manner. The carriage of one of the members of the aſſembly, which had brought him to the houſe, was arreſted by the marſhal, for a debt of £. 50—The houſe reſented it, and impriſon'd the marſhal. The Governor immediately prorogued the aſſembly, whereby the marſhal was releaſed out of gaol.

When the aſſembly met again, their firſt work was, to impriſon the marſhal, upon which the governor diſſolved the aſſembly.—The ſame members were all re-elected, and when they met, immediately impriſoned the marſhal, and the governor again diſſolved them—ſince which we have received no further advice.

BOSTON, July 8.

The people of Canada in an ill temper, and groaning out their grievances.—The ſavages threatening the ſouthern governments with a new war.—Trade burthened beyond all poſſible bearing, bleeding, dying.—The whole of Engliſh America in the depths of deſpair at the loſs of privileges, the moſt dear and ineſtimable; ſuch as a right to levy taxes by their own repreſentatives; Trials by juries; and the ſecure and quiet poſſeſſion of one's own houſe: What aggravates our miſery is, that thro' ſome fatality or great corruption, the colony aſſemblies have not at this time had the privilege which even the French parliaments are indulg'd with, viz. That of laying their grievances before their Grand Monarque, and remonſtrating againſt meaſures ſuppoſed unequal or unconſtitutional——*I glory in the name of Briton*, henceforward pronounced before Frenchmen, muſt only excite their ridicule and contempt.

A gentleman from Athol, in this province, acquaints us of the great improvement already made in the ſugar-making buſineſs at Bernardſton, about 20 miles from this place; and as the ingredient from which this valuable article is produced, is ſpontaneous, and purely the product of nature, uncultivated by human art, it muſt doubtleſs excite the curioſity of many to be informed of the particular method of procuring it; which, as far as we could obtain from the gentleman, is thus: Having choſen out a large maple tree, ſuitable for the purpoſe, they with an axe box it, much after the ſame manner of the fir from which turpentine is obtain'd; this being done, a kind of trough is prepared, extending from the trunk of the tree on each ſide, in order to retain the ſap as it runs down. By this means upwards of thirty gallons from one tree has been drawn in a day; which being manufactured after the manner of the ſyrup proceeding from the ſugar cane, produces a ſugar, the grain of which, is equal in fineneſs to the Jamaica; and the melaſſes, or treacle, extracted from the preſſure of the ſugar, is very little, if any thing, inferior to our Weſt-India melaſſes. Of this ſugar (a ſmall quantity whereof was brought to this market to diſpoſe of) the gentleman has upwards of ſix hundred pound was made by one man the laſt ſeaſon, i. e. from February to April inclusive. It is the prevalent opinion of the manufacturers, that a tree will be ſerviceable for this purpoſe twelve or fourteen years, with proper uſage.—When any one conſiders the ſtill greater improvements that this diſcovery is capable of, and forms to himſelf an idea of the great utility of ſuch a manufacture, eſpecially in a country that has few or no ſtaple commodities to ſupport it, muſt he not wiſh that an adequate bounty was provided, or ſuch other ample encouragement allowed, as that we might be able at leaſt to ſupply ourſelves with theſe articles? and no longer have recourſe to our Weſt-India neighbours, who, we imagine, after this diſcovery, will be as much neceſſitous from the want of our lumber, as ever we have been from the want of their ſugar.—If we would be further ſtimulated to the propoſed encouragement, we need only to reflect a little on the manufactures in ſome of our ſouthern provinces; whoſe opulence ariſes chiefly from ſome of the moſt diminutive plants, and proceeds more from art in the improvement of theſe, than from induſtry and laborious employments.

Beſides the above, ſeveral hundred weight of this maple ſugar has been brought, within theſe few days paſt, from various towns ſituated on the eaſtern and weſtern parts of this province, for ſale; it is ſaid that one family near Number Four, the laſt ſeaſon made upwards of 1000 lb. of different qualities. It is as pleaſant to the taſte as any other ſugar, and the makers inſiſt that it is medicinal, and very proper to give to children for the chin cough, at this time very prevalent among us.

Part of Lieut. Governor Tryon's Speech, to the General Aſſembly of North-Carolina, at the opening of the ſeſſion on, May 2, 1765.

"——I have received inſtructions, to recommend to you, the repealing an act for making proviſion for an orthodox clergy, paſſed in 1765, free from the objections which were made to that act; a copy of which inſtructions, with the objections to the ſaid act, I have ordered to be laid before you for your conſideration; and at the ſame time recommend to you, the eſtabliſhing one clergyman for each pariſh, at the general expence of the public, to be paid by the public treaſurers: A number ſo ſmall, in reſpect to the extent of the pariſhes, that were not the good ends to be effected, which I moſt ardently wiſh, and ſincerely believe, will accrue from ſuch appointments, the burden would be inconſiderable to the province; and the ſalary need never extend to any greater number of clergy, under the ſame limitations. In this inſtance, I muſt more particularly addreſs myſelf to the members of the church of England, and deſire them to reflect on the preſent ſtate of religion in this province, and of the little proſpect there appears of its ever being properly eſtabliſhed, if they but a little while longer ſuffer their perſuaſion to lay under a general neglect. I ground my opinion on the encreaſing numbers of the different ſectaries in this province; who, in a ſhort period of time, may be the majority in all public aſſemblies; each of which may then perhaps endeavour to eſtabliſh his own perſuaſion, in preference to the eſtabliſhed religion of home. If I have pointed out any conſequences that poſſibly may ſucceed a continuance of the neglect of our religion, I hope no profeſſor of a different perſuaſion will imagine I am an enemy to toleration; I profeſs myſelf a warm advocate for it, in the fulleſt extent of chriſtian charitableneſs: Yet, I muſt inform them, I never heard objection to my opinion, made uſe of as an argument to exempt diſſenters from bearing their ſhare in the ſupport of the eſtabliſhed religion. I therefore hope to meet with your joint concurrence in framing this act; and truſt upon will be conſiſtent, it is for the happineſs of the country, that religion ſhould have but one head, how many members ſoever they may be to the body."

NEW-YORK, July 15.

On the 30th of May laſt, a court of juſticature commenced in the Bay of Honduras, in conformity to the laws and regulations preſcribed by Sir William Burnaby on the 11th of April laſt, and then agreed to by his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects reſiding there: At which ſundry matters, (long in controverſy) were brought to iſſue.

A court will continue to be held there every three months, in order to determine any diſputes that already have, or may hereafter ariſe, between the Britiſh inhabitants in that part of the world.

By late accounts from Pittſburgh, we hear of Col. Croghan's arrival at the Scioto; he informs us, that Lieut. Fraſer, with his party, had left that place ſome time before he got there; and as there appeared a very good diſpoſition in the Indians, it was not doubted he would get ſafe to Fort Chartres, the place of his deſtination. Theſe accounts contradict the reports which we have received ſome time ſince, of his being deſtroyed by the Savages, which were hatched by traders to ſerve their own purpoſes.

July 22. All the veſſels coming to this port from ſea, and even coaſters, and ſo me ſmaller veſſels have of late been much diſturbed by the Hawke man of war, laying in the Bay, which brings them all too, and takes their hands. 'Tis ſtrange there ſhould be ſuch a want of hands in this time of peace. It is thought that this practice will be a great diſcouragement, and obſtruction to the coaſting trade. One of the officers, who purſued a veſſel to the town, was pretty roughly treated by ſome of the populace.

Extract of a letter, &c.

"We hear from Virginia, that the ſtamp act has filled the whole colony with the utmoſt conſternation and aſtoniſhment. The general aſſembly which met in April, was the thineſt ever known,—owing perhaps to the general perplexity of people's minds, and the difficulty of determining how to act in ſo ſtrange a caſe.—Reduced to the dilemma of either counteracting the proceedings of their King, (whom they love and honour with the moſt affectionate loyalty) and the Britiſh Parliament, (whom they eſteem and reverence as the moſt reſpectable aſſembly in the univerſe, and whoſe rights they deſire to preſerve as much as their own) or to give up their relation to both, by meanly parting with thoſe rights and liberties which alone entitled them to the name of Engliſhmen, and which is dearer than life to every true and faithful ſubject of his Majeſty,——What could they do in ſuch a ſituation! when the aſſembly met, they ſeemed quite at a loſs how to act in the matter, poſtponed taking it into conſideration till they had diſpatched the neceſſary buſineſs that was immediately before them, when many of the members, I ſuppoſe knowing what was to come on, and irreſolute how to act,——retired,——ſo that there was but a very thin houſe, when their rights and liberties (affected by the ſtamp act) were taken into conſideration, and ſeveral ſpirited reſolutions thereupon agreed to by the houſe.——I am informed, that the governor, hearing of theſe reſolves, came into the houſe, and required a ſight of their journal, which having ſeen, he immediately diſſolved the aſſembly. It is ſaid that at the next election every man that voted for theſe reſolves will be re-elected, and not a man on the other ſide; and that an aſſurance of a ſtrenuous oppoſition to the ſtamp act, by all lawful means, will be a condition required of every member to be choſen.

"I am informed that aſſociations are forming, to which ſeveral thouſands have ſubſcribed, in that government, in New-Hampſhire, and Maſſachuſetts, in concert with the other American governments, to draw up remonſtrances to his Majeſty, &c. and to oppoſe this tremendous act by all lawful means."

BOSTON, July 15.

Yeſterday morning arrived here Captain Soames, in a ſchooner from Halifax, by whom we learn, that they had received advice there by a veſſel from London, that 3 regiments from England and 2 from Ireland had ſailed for North-America, and that one of them, the 29th, was daily expected at Halifax.

We hear that Michael Franklin, Eſq; of Halifax, is appointed Lieutenant Governor of the province of Nova-Scotia, in the room of the hon. Jonathan Belcher, Eſq;

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

Capt. Duncan, on his paſſage from Jamaica, the 8th of June, in lat. 23. long. 34. ſpoke with the ſchooner William and Sarah, Capt. —— belonging to Caſco-Bay, bound from Jamaica to South-Carolina, out 20 days, the Captain and moſt of the people ſick with the fever, and almoſt out of water, of which want Capt. Duncan relieved them.

NEW-HAVEN, July 19.

A conſiderable number of the beſt Families in this place, have for ſeveral years ſupplied themſelves with wine from their own gardens. Some is made of grapes, but much more of currants, of which there is a great plenty this ſeaſon, ſo that 'tis thought many families will make conſiderably more than they will need for their own conſumption, and be able to ſupply the gentlemen of the college, who confine themſelves to liquors of our own produce. Not leſs than three or four barrels have been made out of ſome ſmall gardens.

NEW-PORT, July 22.

The Captains Depuy and Weeden, arrived ſince our laſt in five weeks from Cayenne, who kept company during the whole of their outward and homeward bound paſſages to and from that place. They bring advice, that the endeavours of the French to eſtabliſh a ſettlement to Leeward of Cayenne had proved ineffectual, owing to the prevalence of a contagious diſtemper among the ſettlers, of which, it was ſaid, 10 or 15000 had died, and the remainder were moving off. The cauſe aſſigned for this great mortality was the diſſimilarity of the climate to that of their own country.

We hear from Virgina, that ſince the diſſolution of their General Aſſembly, by the governor, in conſequence of the reſolves occaſioned by the Stamp-Act, there has been an election of a new aſſembly; in which there was an Excluſion of all thoſe members of the former Aſſembly who did not aſſent to thoſe reſolves; but thoſe in the oppoſite intereſt were all re-elected.

We alſo hear from that colony, that the inhabitants are determined to diſcontinue the culture of tobacco, as the raiſing that article tends much to the impoveriſhment of their land; and that they propoſe to introduce a ſpecies of agriculture that will be attended with more general utility, and at the ſame time be more conſiſtent with the good of their ſoil.

BOSTON, July 22.

By Captain Phillips, who arrived here laſt Friday from Newfoundland, we are informed, that four men of war were arrived there from England, and that one of them had been to St. Peter's, where ſhe ſent in a tender, who ſeized three Engliſh and nine French veſſels, that were trading there contrary to the late treaty of peace, and brought them to St. John's; that a French man of war was laying in the harbour of St. Peter's at the ſame time, who was ordered to depart immediately, otherwiſe the Engliſh commodore would ſend for them alſo; upon which they began to make preparations for ſailing. Two of the veſſels that were ſeized belonged to Cape-Ann, and the other to Marblehead. 'Tis ſaid the Governor of Newfoundland was determined to prevent all trade with the French in thoſe parts for the future. We alſo learn, that the greater part of the French bills drawn there, had come back proteſted.

It is ſaid that the proſpect of the STAMP-ACT has put a ſtop to three news papers already on this continent, viz. Virginia, Providence, and one of the New-York. It is alſo ſaid, "*the Maryland Gazette is of few days, and full of trouble, being in a very ill ſtate, occaſioned by a violent cruel* Kick, *and it is thought cannot poſſibly ſurvive the month of October next.*"

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 5.

Tueſday laſt, a company of the Royal Americans arrived here from Crown Point, and are now quartered in the barracks in Fort-George.

All was well at d'Etroit about 30 days ſince, and we hear the garriſon of that place was not under any apprehenſions of a viſit from Pondiac.

We are informed, that Lieut. Fraſer, who was ſent to the Illinois, remains there until the arrival of Col. Croghan, with preſents for the Indians: That he is well treated and much obliged to the French commandant, who, at the hazard of his own life, protected him from the reſentment of the ſavages, occaſioned by a report made to them, that ſome of his party had ſcalped, in their march from Pittſbourg, twelve Indians. This he propagated for the deſtruction of Lieut. Fraſer, being abſolutely confronted and refuted, appeaſed them, and he remains in ſafety.

BOSTON, Auguſt 5.

We hear that the whole employed in the Whale Fiſhery from this and the neighbouring maritime towns, amounting to near 100 ſail, have been very ſucceſsful this ſeaſon in the Gulph of St. Lawrence and Streights of Belleiſle; ſeveral 'tis ſaid, already made upwards of 200 barrels of oil.

LIST of perſons appointed by Treaſury Warrants Diſtributors of Stamps in America.

Colin Drummond, Eſq; Quebec.
John Macdonnie, Eſq; Montreal and Trois Rivieres.
——— *Binſeland, Eſq; Nova-Scotia.*
George Meſſervt, Eſq; Newp-Hampſhire.
Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Maſſachuſetts Bay.
Auguſtus Johnſton, Eſq; Rhode-Iſland.
Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq; Connecticut.
James M'Evers, Eſq; New-York.
William Cox, Eſq; New Jerſey.
John Hughes, Eſq; Pennſylvania.
Zachariah Hood, Eſq; Maryland.
Colonel Mercer, Virginia.
Thomas Graham, Eſq; Eaſt-Florida.
——— *Salter, Eſq; the Attorney-General, Bermudas.*
——— *Whitehead, Eſq; Barbados.*
Robert Seaman, Eſq; Granada.
——— *Tucker, Eſq; St. Chriſtophers.*
John Howel, Eſq; Jamaica.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 12.

Laſt Tueſday evening the Brig. Charlotte, Capt. Charles Amery, arrived here in 22 days from Monte Chriſti: He informs, that there is ſcarce a fortnight but a packet arrives from Old-Spain, firſt touching at all their ſmall ports, and then proceeding to the Havanna; and that nine arrived hand running, while he was in port.—That the Spaniſh general at St. Domingo had ſent orders for all the inhabitants at the Mount, who were any ways in trade with the Engliſh before the late war, immediately to pay their debts; and that thoſe orders had created great uneaſineſs among the Dons.—— Cape were very high, white ſugars being 83 l livres; withal, that the Spaniards were not ſuffered to have a ſingle hogſhead to the Mount, on the hazard of ing made a good prize by the French, if catched. ſets with regard to coffee, &c. there were a great merchantmen at the Cape.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt

From Liſbon we have advice, that the Portugueſe great confuſion, have juſt received an account of the loſs cipal ſettlement, Goa, in the Eaſt-Indies, the natives h and poſſeſſed themſelves of it, but the particulars were public.

We hear from good authority, that Colonel Croghan was, 13th of July, got as far as Wiochtonnan, in his way to the Illi but that he had been attacked at that place, by a large body of I ans, who had killed two of his batteau-men, and 3 of the Shawa deputies who accompanied him; and ſlightly wounded himſelf and Major Smallman, and then made priſoners of him and all the Indians he had with him.—But that as ſoon as he informed them who he was, what errand he was going upon, and that he was conducted by deputies from the Shawaneſe and other nations, and they had killed three of the chiefs of the former,——They in the moſt abject manner begged forgiveneſs of him, and immediately concluded a treaty of peace, in behalf of the Britiſh nation, entirely to the colonel's ſatisfaction.

We hear alſo, that he was to proceed, in a few days to the Illinois, and that he had not the leaſt doubt, of agreeably finiſhing his very important negociations.

The ſame day died WILLIAM PLUMSTED Eſq; Regiſter General for the probate of wills, &c. for this province; and next day was decently interred *without any parade or funeral pomp*; a moſt noble example, worthy the imitation, and no doubt will be followed by every inhabitant of this city and province.

Advertiſements.

GRIFFITH & CAPE,

Have juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Briſtol, a compleat aſſortment of Goods, amongſt which are,

WHITE and colour'd plains, of an exceeding good quality, at various prices, which were bought of the makers. Nails, viz. 20d.—4d. ſheathing, drawing, ſpike and caſks of aſſorted nails, a ſett of Strange's prints, Iriſh linens, a choice parcel of callicoes. Engliſh and India chints, copper plate and chints linens, black paduſoy, and Armozeen crow and blue luteſtrings, which they will ſell at the very loweſt advance.

To be Sold,

A Valuable tract of LAND, containing 483 acres, ſituated in St. Bartholomew's Pariſh. One hundred and fifty acres of which, is exceeding good Tupelo-ſwamp, and the reſt very good for Corn and Indico; butting and bounding weſtwardly on land of Mr. Joſeph Perry, and eaſtwardly on land of Mr. Thomas Timmons, and on all other ſides, when granted, on vacant land, and is about ſix miles from a good landing. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may treat with

t. f. ROBERT LADSON.

Lambert Lance & Peter Bacot,

BEING impowered to ſettle and receive all the debts due to the eſtate of Mr. Thomas White, late of Monk's Corner, deceaſed, for which purpoſe the bonds, notes and books of accompts are now lodged in their hands, they do hereby give notice to all thoſe indebted to that eſtate, that unleſs they make ſpeedy payment of their bonds, accompts, &c. they will be put (without diſtinction) into the hands of an attorney, to be ſued.

John Ward, & Comp.

Have juſt imported in the ſhip Briſlington, Capt. May, and the Friendſhip, Capt. Perkins, from Briſtol, and to be ſold at their ſtore, at Aſhepoo, very cheap.

A LARGE quantity of the beſt white, blue and green plains, ſtripe duffils, ſtripe flannels, embeſs'd gee, 4 d. 5 d. 6 d. 8 d. 10 d. and 20 d. nails, ſad irons, frying ox chains, iron pots, grind ſtones, drop ſhot, bottled be cyder, womens ſtuff ſhoes, blue and white ſtone chamb water jugs and mugs, long and ſhort pipes, window white wine vinegar, lampblack, crates of yellow ware, and three gallon brown ſtone jugs, with a great var other articles, lately imported from London.

A PARCEL of exceeding fi WINE, in Pipes, Hogſheads and arrived in the Ship *Richard & Benjamin*, binſon, to be ſold very cheap, at the ſtore

MIDDLETON, LISTON, & Co.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, the 20th day of July, 1764.

RESOLVED, That no accompts, by which any money is claimed, as due from the public, ſhall hereafter be received, unleſs the ſame ſhall be delivered in, to the Treaſurer within twelve months from the time the ſervice for which the ſame is demanded has been incurred.

THAT the Treaſurer do, upon his receiving every accompt bro't in to charge the public, indorſe the day of his receiving the ſame.

THAT the Treaſurer be ſerved with a copy of the ſaid reſolutions; and that the ſame be printed in the *Gazette* of this province.

THOMAS BROMLEY, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land both for rice and indico, containing about 300 acres, ſituated in St. Bartholomew's pariſh, about two miles from Godfrey's-Savannah, bounding ſouthwardly on land belonging to the eſtate of Thomas Ladſon, and northwardly on land of the late Joſeph Hurt, deceaſed, and is within a few miles of a good landing. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to t. f. EDWARD PERRY.